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NEWS 1		Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	AUG 15	CAOLD to be discontinued on December 31, 2008
NEWS 3	OCT 07	EPFULL enhanced with full implementation of EPC2000
NEWS 4	OCT 07	Multiple databases enhanced for more flexible patent number searching
NEWS 5	OCT 22	Current-awareness alert (SDI) setup and editing enhanced
NEWS 6	OCT 22	WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX enhanced with Canadian PCT Applications
NEWS 7	OCT 24	CHEMLIST enhanced with intermediate list of pre-registered REACH substances
NEWS 8	NOV 21	CAS patent coverage to include exemplified prophetic substances identified in English-, French-, German-, and Japanese-language basic patents from 2004-present
NEWS 9	NOV 26	MARPAT enhanced with FSORT command
NEWS 10	NOV 26	MEDLINE year-end processing temporarily halts availability of new fully-indexed citations
NEWS 11	NOV 26	CHEMSAFE now available on STN Easy
NEWS 12	NOV 26	Two new SET commands increase convenience of STN searching
NEWS 13	DEC 01	ChemPort single article sales feature unavailable
NEWS 14	DEC 12	GBFULL now offers single source for full-text coverage of complete UK patent families
NEWS 15	DEC 17	Fifty-one pharmaceutical ingredients added to PS

NEWS EXPRESS JUNE 27 08 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.3,
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 23 JUNE 2008.

NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS IPC8	For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:02:03 ON 02 JAN 2009

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=> fil reg
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                  SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                          ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                        4.62       4.62

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DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:   1 JAN 2009  HIGHEST RN 1092443-48-5

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http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

=> s gepirone
L1            3 GEPIRONE

=> d

L1   ANSWER 1 OF 3  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
RN   345894-78-2  REGISTRY
ED   Entered STN:  13 Jul 2001
CN   2,6-Piperidinedione, 3-hydroxy-4,4-dimethyl-1-[4-[4-(2-pyrimidinyl)-1-
     piperazinyl]butyl]-  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   3-Hydroxy-4,4-dimethyl-1-[4-[4-(2-pyrimidinyl)-1-piperazinyl]butyl]-2,6-
     piperidinedione
CN   3-Hydroxygepirone
CN   3-OH-gepirone
DR   220763-68-8
MF   C19 H29 N5 O3
CI   COM
SR   CA
LC   STN Files:   BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
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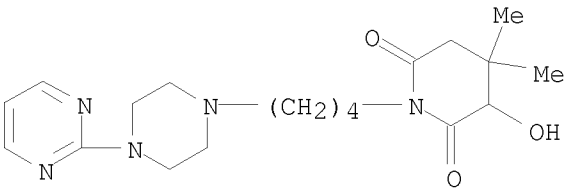
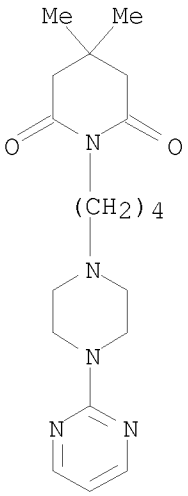


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

11 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
11 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> d 2-3

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
RN 83928-76-1 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN 2,6-Piperidinedione, 4,4-dimethyl-1-[4-[4-(2-pyrimidinyl)-1-piperazinyl]butyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Gepirone
DR 104699-09-4
MF C19 H29 N5 O2
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CIN, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSPATENTS, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, PHAR, PROMT, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: WHO

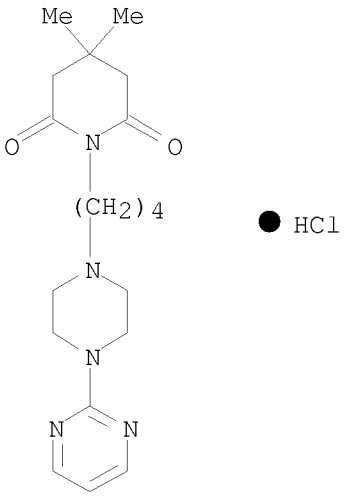


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

285 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
285 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
RN 83928-66-9 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN 2,6-Piperidinedione, 4,4-dimethyl-1-[4-[4-(2-pyrimidinyl)-1-piperazinyl]butyl]-, hydrochloride (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN 2,6-Piperidinedione, 4,4-dimethyl-1-[4-[4-(2-pyrimidinyl)-1-
    piperazinyl]butyl]-, monohydrochloride (9CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN BMY 13805
CN BMY 13805-1
CN Gepirone hydrochloride
CN MJ 13805
CN Org 33062
DR 88895-49-2
MF C19 H29 N5 O2 . Cl H
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS,
      CASREACT, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IMSPATENTS, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, PHAR,
      SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
        (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
CRN (83928-76-1)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

              36 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
              36 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> fil capl
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS   SINCE FILE   TOTAL
                                                   ENTRY   SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST   11.98   16.60

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:15:00 ON 02 JAN 2009
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 2 Jan 2009 VOL 150 ISS 2
FILE LAST UPDATED: 1 Jan 2009 (20090101/ED)

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=> s l2 or l3
L2 NOT FOUND
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=> fil reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.50	17.10

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:15:14 ON 02 JAN 2009

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 1 JAN 2009 HIGHEST RN 1092443-48-5
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 1 JAN 2009 HIGHEST RN 1092443-48-5

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REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
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on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

=> sel rn l1 2-3
E1 THROUGH E2 ASSIGNED

=> fil medl capl uspat
'USPAT' IS AN AMBIGUOUS FILE OR CLUSTER NAME
USPATALL - US Patent Full Text Cluster
USPAT2 - U.S. Patents Latest Publications from 2001 - present
USPATFULL - U.S. Patents Original Publications from 1971 - present
USPATOLD - U.S. PATENTS 1790-1971

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ENTER FILE OR CLUSTER NAME (IGNORE):uspatf
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                     ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                   0.68      17.78

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:15:48 ON 02 JAN 2009

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CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2009 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s e1-2
L2          497 (83928-66-9/BI OR 83928-76-1/BI)

=> s sexual or impotence or orgasm
L3       197828 SEXUAL OR IMPOTENCE OR ORGASM

=> s l2 and l3
L4           21 L2 AND L3

=> dup rem l4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5           18 DUP REM L4 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs 15-18

L5   ANSWER 15 OF 18  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2002:408516  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          136:406871
TITLE:                    As-needed administration of tricyclic and other
                          non-SRI antidepressant drugs to treat premature
                          ejaculation
INVENTOR(S):              Tam, Peter; Gesundheit, Neil; Wilson, Leland F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Vivus, Inc., USA
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   2
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------    --------
     WO 2002041883        A2    20020530    WO 2001-US44065         20011121
     WO 2002041883        A3    20031218
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
             PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA,
             UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
             KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB,
             GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA,
             GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     US 6495154           B1    20021217    US 2000-721412          20001121
     CA 2429516           A1    20020530    CA 2001-2429516         20011121
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AU 2002028643	A	20020603	AU 2002-28643		20011121
EP 1389115	A2	20040218	EP 2001-989759		20011121
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR					
JP 2004536024	T	20041202	JP 2002-544062		20011121
AU 2002228643	B2	20060727	AU 2002-228643		20011121
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-721412	A	20001121
			WO 2001-US44065	W	20011121

AB A method is provided for treatment of premature ejaculation by administration of an antidepressant drug selected from tricyclic antidepressants, tetracyclic antidepressants, MAO inhibitors, azaspirone antidepressants, and atypical non-SRI antidepressants. In a preferred embodiment, administration is on as "as-needed" basis, i.e., the drug is administered immediately or at most several hours prior to sexual activity. Pharmaceutical formulations and packaged kits are also provided. An effervescent tablet contained clomipramine hydrochloride 300, sodium bicarbonate 1985, and citric acid 1000 mg. Efficacy of the compns. were tested in volunteers.

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 16 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:833515 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:333176
TITLE: As-needed administration of tricyclic and other non-SRI antidepressant drugs to treat premature ejaculation
INVENTOR(S): Tam, Peter; Gesundheit, Neil; Wilson, Leland F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Vivus, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 15 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 721,412.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 20020161016	A1	20021031	US 2001-996407		20011121
US 6946141	B2	20050920			
US 6495154	B1	20021217	US 2000-721412		20001121
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-721412	A2	20001121

AB A method is provided for treatment of premature ejaculation by administration of an antidepressant drug selected from tricyclic antidepressants, tetracyclic antidepressants, MAO inhibitors, azaspirone antidepressants, and atypical non-SRI antidepressants. In a preferred embodiment, administration is on as "as-needed" basis, i.e., the drug is administered immediately or at most several hours prior to sexual activity. Pharmaceutical formulations and packaged kits are also provided.

L5 ANSWER 17 OF 18 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999165645 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10064829
TITLE: Modification of sexual behavior of Long-Evans male rats by drugs acting on the 5-HT1A receptor.
AUTHOR: Rehman J; Kaynan A; Christ G; Valcic M; Maayani S; Melman A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Urology, Albert Einstein College of Medicine/Montefiore Medical Center, 210th Street, Bronx, New York, NY 10467, USA.

CONTRACT NUMBER: GM 34852 (United States NIGMS)
SOURCE: Brain research, (1999 Mar 13) Vol. 821, No. 2, pp. 414-25.
Journal code: 0045503. ISSN: 0006-8993.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199904
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Apr 1999
Last Updated on STN: 18 Jan 2003
Entered Medline: 13 Apr 1999

AB Modulation of the sexual behavior of male rats by the anxiolytic buspirone (S-20499) and its analog gepirone were compared to the effects of 8-OH-DPAT (or DPAT, a selective 5-HT1A reference agonist), and BMY-7378 (a selective 5-HT1A partial agonist). Long-Evans rats were used; modulation of copulatory behavior and alteration of penile reflexes were examined. Modulation of copulatory behavior was assessed by three indices: frequency and length of intromission, and latency of ejaculation. DPAT, at doses of 1-8 mg/kg, reduced these three indices in a time dependent manner such that the effects peaked at 45 min and normalized at 90 min. The dose-effect relationship (assessed 45 min after DPAT injection) is bell-shaped with an ED50 approximately 1 mg/kg on the ascending limb of the curve. The effects of buspirone (2 mg/kg) and gepirone (2 mg/kg) on copulatory behavior were indistinguishable from control. BMY-7378 alone and in combination with these other 5-HT1A agonists reduced copulatory behavior, though not statistically significant. Penile reflexes, including number of erections, cups and flips, were inhibited by these agents: DPAT>buspirone>gepirone (inactive at 2 mg/kg). Furthermore, the latency period to erection was at least doubled by DPAT (2 mg/kg). Buspirone and gepirone, however, reduced the latency period to erection. BMY-7378 inhibited penile reflexes when administered alone and even more in combination with DPAT or buspirone. Two butyrophenone analogs, spiperone (a 5-HT1A and dopamine D2 antagonist) and haloperidol (a D2 antagonist), were also tested for their interaction with DPAT. Both of these drugs (at 0.25 mg/kg, 60 min after administration) reduced all indices of penile reflexes and copulation. Furthermore, in combination with DPAT (2 mg/kg, 45 min), the effects were synergistic such that sexual activity came nearly to a standstill. These opposing effects on putatively brain originated copulatory behavior and spinal mediated penile reflexes indicate that the effects of buspirone and DPAT on sexual behavior in the male rat may be possible at different parts of the central nervous system. If a tentative shared target site by DPAT and buspirone is the 5-HT1A receptor, than the same 5-HT receptor sub-type at different locations (brain, raphe nuclei, spinal cord and autonomic ganglia) may modulate rat sexual behavior in opposing ways.

L5 ANSWER 18 OF 18 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987133955 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2880737
TITLE: Effects of 5-HT1A selective anxiolytics on lordosis behavior: interactions with progesterone.
AUTHOR: Mendelson S D; Gorzalka B B
SOURCE: European journal of pharmacology, (1986 Dec 16) Vol. 132, No. 2-3, pp. 323-6.
Journal code: 1254354. ISSN: 0014-2999.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)

LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198704
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995
Entered Medline: 7 Apr 1987

AB Ipsapirone and gepirone, but not buspirone, facilitated lordosis in estrogen-treated rats, whereas all three drugs inhibited this behavior in rats treated with estrogen and progesterone. When administered at higher doses, ipsapirone, gepirone and buspirone inhibited lordosis in rats treated with either estrogen or estrogen and progesterone. These data are consistent with the proposal that 5-HT1A receptors mediate lordosis-inhibiting effects of 5-HT, and further suggest that some 5-HT1A agonists may facilitate lordosis by activity at autoreceptors. Finally, these data show that progesterone may modulate activity at 5-HT1A receptors.

=> d ibib abs 13-14

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 18 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004419402 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15323591
TITLE: Gepirone extended-release treatment of anxious depression: evidence from a retrospective subgroup analysis in patients with major depressive disorder.
AUTHOR: Alpert Jonathan E; Franznick Dana A; Hollander Steven B; Fava Maurizio
CORPORATE SOURCE: Depression Clinical and Research Program, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston 02114, USA.. japlert@partners.org
SOURCE: The Journal of clinical psychiatry, (2004 Aug) Vol. 65, No. 8, pp. 1069-75.
Journal code: 7801243. ISSN: 0160-6689.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200409
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Aug 2004
Last Updated on STN: 22 Sep 2004
Entered Medline: 21 Sep 2004

AB OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the efficacy and tolerability of gepirone extended-release (ER) tablets in patients with major depressive disorder (MDD) and high ratings of anxiety (anxious depression). METHOD: This subgroup analysis was derived from an 8-week, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of gepirone ER in patients with MDD. Male and female patients 18 to 69 years of age who met DSM-IV criteria for MDD and had high ratings of anxiety (Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression [HAM-D-17] total score > or = 20 and HAM-D-17 factor I [anxiety/somatization] score > 6) were included in this subgroup analysis. Eligible patients with anxious depression were randomly assigned to receive either placebo or gepirone ER, 20 mg to 80 mg daily. Patient assessments were performed at weeks 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8. Treatment efficacy was evaluated by mean HAM-D-17 total scores and mean changes from baseline in (1) HAM-D-17 total scores, (2) HAM-D-17 factor I (anxiety/somatization) scores, and (3) HAM-D-17 item 12 (anxiety, psychic) scores. All statistical tests were 2-sided and considered statistically significant if the p value was <.05. Between-group comparisons were

analyzed using least-squares analysis of variance on the change from baseline at each visit with the last observation carried forward (LOCF). The Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test adjusting for center was also performed on the percentage of patients in each treatment group at each visit (LOCF) who met the response criterion on the HAM-D-17 (> or = 50% decrease from baseline) or remission criterion (HAM-D-17 total score < or = 7). RESULTS: Gepirone ER-treated patients (N = 58) experienced a statistically significant (p <.05) reduction in mean HAM-D-17 total score at week 3, 6, and 8 compared with placebo-treated patients (N = 75). A statistically significant effect (p <.05) in favor of gepirone ER was observed in mean change from baseline in HAM-D-17 total scores and for HAM-D factor I (anxiety/somatization) scores from week 2 onward. A statistically significant (p < or =.01) effect in favor of gepirone ER was observed in HAM-D-17 item 12 (anxiety, psychic) scores throughout the 8-week trial. There were significantly more patients in the gepirone ER group compared with the placebo group who were HAM-D-17 responders (p <.05) at endpoint and who met the criteria for HAM-D-17 remission at week 3 (p <.05) and weeks 6 and 8 (p <.01). Overall, gepirone ER was well tolerated, with rates of weight gain and sexual dysfunction comparable to placebo. Adverse events were generally mild to moderate. The most commonly reported adverse events were dizziness and nausea. CONCLUSIONS: Gepirone ER is an effective and well-tolerated treatment for patients with anxious depression.

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 18 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003198336 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12716264
TITLE: Gepirone extended-release: new evidence for efficacy in the treatment of major depressive disorder.
AUTHOR: Feiger Alan D; Heiser Jon F; Shrivastava Ram K; Weiss Kenneth J; Smith Ward T; Sitsen J M A; Gibertini Michael
CORPORATE SOURCE: Feiger Health Research Center, Wheat Ridge, CO 80033, USA.. al@feigerresearch.com
SOURCE: The Journal of clinical psychiatry, (2003 Mar) Vol. 64, No. 3, pp. 243-9.
Journal code: 7801243. ISSN: 0160-6689.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
(COMPARATIVE STUDY)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 30 Apr 2003
Last Updated on STN: 13 May 2003
Entered Medline: 9 May 2003
AB OBJECTIVE: To assess the efficacy and tolerability of the 5-HT(1A) agonist gepirone in extended-release formulation (gepirone-ER) versus placebo in patients with major depressive disorder. METHOD: Patients aged 18 to 70 years were eligible if they satisfied DSM-IV criteria for moderate-to-severe major depressive disorder and had a baseline 17-item Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAM-D-17) score > or = 20. After a 4- to 7-day placebo washout period, patients were randomly assigned to receive either placebo (N = 106) or gepirone-ER (20-80 mg/day) (N = 103) for 56 days. Assessments were done at weeks 1-4, 6, and 8. RESULTS: Mean change from baseline in HAM-D-17 score within the intent-to-treat group (gepirone, N = 101; placebo, N = 103) was significantly greater with gepirone-ER than placebo at weeks 3 (p =.013) and 8 (p =.018). Significantly (p <.05) more patients receiving gepirone-ER than placebo

were HAM-D-17 responders at weeks 3 (33.7% vs. 18.8%, respectively) and 4 (38.6% vs. 24.8%, respectively) and HAM-D-17 remitters at weeks 6 (24.8% vs. 13.9%, respectively) and 8 (28.7% vs. 14.9%, respectively). Mean change from baseline for HAM-D-25 total score was significantly (p < pr =.05) greater with gepirone-ER at all assessments except week 6. The proportion of HAM-D-25 responders was significantly greater (p < or =.05) with gepirone-ER at weeks 3 and 8. Gepirone-ER was well tolerated: 9.8% of the gepirone-ER group and 2.8% of the placebo group discontinued due to adverse events. Common adverse events were considered mild and included dizziness, nausea, and insomnia. Gepirone-ER did not differ statistically compared with placebo in weight gain or sedation. Furthermore, preliminary evidence suggested that gepirone-ER may not be associated with sexual dysfunction. No serious adverse events occurred in gepirone-treated patients. CONCLUSION: Gepirone-ER is effective for the short-term treatment of major depressive disorder and is well tolerated.